Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals. Government, and the Economy of Life

WHOLF YOURER 93.

The Drincipia

Foldish I Weekly, at 239 Pearl Street, two doors above

WILLIAM GOODELS, Editor. TERMS On Dollar a year, in advance.

God, restoring the common brotherin d of man, and reader g S sely the type of heaven. Our text cost; the Black or range of the Povine law our expedience, obed one, r pan like G in that, the I me remove our expedience, obed one, r pan like G in that, the I me remove the common of the I me remove the I me remove the common of the I me remove the common of the I me remove the I me remov

er Editors fraudly, please copy, or notice

THE BUILD ABOLITIONIST.

Containing a termit you have to be again the work, and the Scrippe-

Part III .- Staveholding brought directly to the test of the

In the tirty-fourth Chapter of the book of Jeren iah it

"The king of Zedekiah had made a covenant with all the people which were at Jerusalem, to proclaim liberty to them."

The princes also had assented to the arrangement.

brought them into subjection for s reants and for haud-maids." (y S. also 11

them this Message.

Though in rophe y was partly fulfil d in U Babytoman captivity fr m was .. aft r seventy years, large the time, of Era and Ne emitl, y from the closing clause of t- v ree just u led, I w ul appear that the

So that w have this hop rtant for the sus .- The final dispersion of the Jaws. all was, and as now witmentioned) the displeasure of God for their breach of covenant, in not liberati g, p ... tly, th is lon men and their bond servants with eru | v, | t that | v ic no set

Where r therefore, we ret will a Jew you of Jud a, God's intense hatred of sla ... g his is leasur with slavehol ers-or rathe of his hatred of an oppression, his first displeasure with oppre ore, the land of the guilt of

can slavery and slav holding. Yet long revolving centu- it to be "false. Nevertheless, he was tak n before the The budge of a race of condemned o pressors is upon them

the effects of them, are more readily incurred than enred. tion that faillful reprovers of oppression in all nges and position, and to stimulate such persecution. So generally was he decried and hated as a disturber that he was led to

"Wo is me, my mother, that thou hast borne me a man of strife, and a man of contention to the whole earth! I have neither lent on usury, nor have men lent to me on a ury, yet every one of them doth curse me." Chap. xv. 10.

The devout lovers of peace, and quiet undoubtedly regarded him a mm of a bitter and denunciatory spirit, and this was, in their view, a sufficient reason for disrogarding his admonitions.† On one occasion, after his having repeated the divine threat to make the temple at Jerusalem like Shiloh, "The priests and prophets and all the people took him, saving,

Thou shalt surely die. Why hast thou prophocied in the name of the Lord, saying, This house shall be like Shiloh, and this city shall be desolate, without an inhabitant?" 1001, and this city shall be described.

"And all the people were gathered against Jeremiah, in the house of the Lord. When the princes of Judah heard these things, then they came up from the king's house unto the house of the Lord, and sat down at the entry of the new house, and against this city, as ye have heard with your ears.—Then spake Joremiah unto all the princes and to all Lord will repeut him of the evil that he hath prenounced cars. Then said the princes and all the people unto the priests and to the prophets. This man is not worthy to die, for he hath spoken unto us, in the name of the Lord our

Certain of the elders of the land spake also, to the same effect, and Jeremiah escaped. The rulers, in this instance, wer less hardened in their rebellion than their prophets and pliests. Their consciences told them that Jeremiah had declared to them the word of the Lord.

Afterwards he was charged with "falling away to the

process and supply the transfer opportunity of the process of the supply of the supply

"Wherefore the princes were wroth with Jeremiah, and smote him, and pat him in preson, in the house of Jonatsan, the scribe, for they had made that the prison." Chap-xxxvii. 15-16.

After "many days' he was taken from "the dangeon, allowed a place in the court of the prison and daily, a piece of bread. Again, a cry was raised against him, and the princes desired the king, Zedekiah, that he might be put to death, because, as they alleged, his words "weakened the hands of the men of war that remain in the city" and they added, "this man seeketh not the good of this people but the hurt." The king delivered him into their hands and they east him into another dungeon, where he "sunk in the mire," and would have perished but for the kind assistance of "Ehed-melech, the Etheopian," who found means to release him. (See Chap. xxxvii. and xxxviii.)

Thus fares it with God's true prophets, who reprove op pression, as he hids them, when ungodly prophets, "with war in their hearts," cry "peace, peace"-yot foment mobs and invoke penal mandates against God's messengers. Civil rulers who, at first acknowledge the reproofs to he God's words, and who therefore recoil from the proposed persecution of those who utter them, become at length, hardened, and, of themselves, do eagerly, what they had before condemned, and had refused to do. Of all the influences that conspire to seal the destruction of an ungodly nation that permits oppression within her borders, there are none so potential and decicive as that of a priesthood who professedly oling to God's word, but fail to apply it to the great uational sin, and even pervert its plain teachings to sustain it, thus bringing even the abstract truths they do teach into contempt, hy holding them in nurighteous abeyance. This was substantially, the position of the priests and prophets of Judali and Jerusalem, (except the few who were regarded as disturbers) though we do not learn that they ever had the hardihood to eite Abraham and the Patriarchs as exemplars, or the Code of Sinai as the charter of their existing uppressors and oppressions. Yet, had they done so, they could not have equalled the absurdity or the guilt of their successors, of our day, who cite those venerated precedents

Happy will it be for the people of this country, their children and their children's children, both in time and in eternity, if they take timely warning, from the fate of Judah and Jerusalem, as the Spirit of inspiration designed they should do, in preparing and preserving for their instruction, this portion of "the scriptures of truth." So long as the Book of the prophet Jeremiah is preserved, so long will be preserved God's Testimony against such corrupt fall under the manife tati as of his righte as displeasure

WAY-MARKS IN THE MORAL WAR WITH SLAVERY.

A stri ul' 17 1- . Is of empore to Alberta right a herent Sinfulness and the Hig st Good, taking position. A War

for the most valuable record his herto penned in the annals of America. Bancroft and Motley and H dreth, are But in such a series of Way, Marks as this there are a r

"I see that —— and others, who were for peace and compromise when the Union was still unbroken, and only the rights of four millions of slaves were to be scorified, are all furious for war, now that the superiority of the are all furious for war, now that the superiority of the North, as against the South, is the question.

— says there is no longer any reason for compromise. When was there ever any reason? And why is there not as much reason now as ever? Unless the right of the slaves to their freedom, be acknowledged and asserted, and the conflict is for them, what is there to justify it before God? If com-promise ever could be endured, it is just as good now as

"But we always find it very easy to compromise away others' rights, though we insist, with great tenseity, upon others rights, though we insist, with great tenseity, upon or own. But now, continually, the great test is sounding in our own, if ye have to them faithful in that which was another man, who shall give yo in as within hy your coval-edgement of iniquity in their complicity with the sin of always, and to weak but highly to love mercy, and to swalk bundby with God, letting the oppressed will be assuredly in towe. But his other was a superior of the state of t the people up to this, by His judgments, and He will do it, if this be His determination, Freedom for the enslaved?

Thanks be to God, the people are now taking rapid strides in such an education, and the government are plainly beginning to respond to the instinctive and righteous demands of the people. The idea of abstract right and rightcousness as at the bottom of this war, and as bound to make itself felt, and to be practically decisive in the settlement, diency. is beginning to be seen and acknowledged by our National authorities, and Heads of Denartments.

It is clearly perceived that the sin per se school of philly to be genuine, downright present abolitionism in other la and malum per se. words, emancipation so immediate as to bring disappointment and disgrace upon statesmen, generals and citizens, who do not co-operate carnestly to bring it about.

In a Fourth of July speech at Lowell, Muss., Ex-Goveruor Boutwell is reported as saying that John C. Calhonn before his death. Slavery will go down sir, and it will GO DOWN IN THE TWINKLING OF AN EYE: and the govern-

Now, then, I say here, to day, that this contost, inangu-cated by the Rebels of the South, will have no successful and until you in some way assert the doctrine that morty is not the property of any race; that it is not the exchesive right of any class; that it does not belong to any nation, but that it is the God-given right of all the sons of men. I do not say that the four millions of so-called glaves in the do not say that the four millions of so-called slaves in the South are to be without premelation and without prepa-ration, emansipated; but I fell you that this contest match-commentation of this propie; and the citizen at the ballot box, or statesman administering the government of this country, or general who guides its armies, who does not admit that as an inevitable result of this contest, misunder-caulable theorem of events, and is doorned to disappointment

and while, with his pen-trating Cameronian sagacity, he I believe the war ... " not end with the President's consent unt there be no cause left for war-he proceeds, in his luthe legy and good sense o the elucidation of some of the

phers of the Independent, who go against the you per se, Brown, it was argued, was wrong be ause to was rash, his attempt was not feasible. The purity and philanthropy

and the defection of army officers, (which Secretary Cameselves, and acts wrong because prohibited by special regulations), have nothing inherently right or inherently wrong in them, but if only likely to be successful, (as the revolting army officers, evidently thought secession was likely to be,) it was right, as on the whole likely to accomplish the

that slaveholding is malum per se, or sinful in itself, we presume it is equally contrary to such ethics, to assert that there is anything inherently wrong in secession by the South, or in defection by the West Point army officers. According to the aforesaid philosophy, they are offences which

"The sin per se dogma, applied by a narrow school of ethics, and a most unconsequential style of logic to certain practical questions of morality,*" is out of place as applied to the crimes of slaveholding, seeession, and treasou in the United States army officers, educated at West Point under ant part in the shaping of the result. That result is plain. a system that ignores the distinction between mala prohibi-

It may be that Cameronian Cameron's astute explanation of the defections of the army, will account for certain othago, that Coleridge said :

"To the immense majority of men, even in civilized coun-

When the English Thunderer the London Times | is tell the natious that you are in arms for freedom to the en-

"I know the difficulties which prevent the Federal Government, even now, from proclaiming the liberty of the slaves; but so long as the legal existence of slavery is acknowledged, the war remains a political war. Had it been knowledged, the way remains a political war. Had it been otherwise, I would have offered my sword to those who are willing to put down that degrading institution, which i know sufficiently, from experience in Brazil,

quoted in the correspondence of the Evening Post), says de-

"Let it be learly understood in this country, that the Curied States intend to abolish slavery, and the whole gor-ernment and the people would go with these most hearthly. But if they have no such intender, these must wonk, and find the present control to calculate our surface in the shootsons sheet of to-morrow's edition of the miserable to the shootsons sheet of to-morrow's edition of the miserable to the shootsons sheet of to-morrow's edition of the miserable to the shootsons sheet of to-morrow's edition of the miserable to the shootsons sheet of to-morrow's edition of the miserable to the shootsons sheet of to-morrow's edition of the miserable to the shootson sheet of to-morrow's edition of the miserable to the shootson sheet of to-morrow's edition of the miserable to the shootson sheet of to-morrow's edition of the miserable to the shootson sheet of to-morrow's edition of the miserable to the shootson sheet of the miserable the sheet sheet sheet sheet sheet the sheet sheet sheet sheet sheet sheet sheet the sheet shee

And when this thing of which the rebels most of all fear mense numbers of army officers , ay be due to the fact is an edic of an objection, or service insurrection. Surely crat in the punit mer of offeres at W st Point, no distinct when there is the remarkable monuments of foreign opin-

But are we gaining this? Heaven send we are!

Flannt theu, the tokens .- raise the flagstaff high And the brave eagle spread strong wings afar

Be firm as you high granite ridges are,

LETTER FROM J. S. GREEN.

BANGOR, Maine, Ang. 12, 1861.

Dear Bro. Goodell :- On Saturday evening last, the 10th instant. I spent an hour or two in one of the public Halls here, in this goodly city, to hear some resolutions read and discussed by the citizens of Baugor and vicinity. I soon found that the meeting was, to gain an expression of feeling touching the Bangor Democrat, an infamous sheet which you may have seen. It is remarkable, or has been, it is said, for the number and magnitude of its falschoods, and for avowed sympathy with the South in their treason against the Federal Government. In the feeling of dislike to such an infamous paper, I heartily sympathised, and I am ashamed when I see and hear so much sympathy expressed here in New England for the cause of secession. Why, Bro. Goodell, when in Counceticut not long since, on a visit, I blushed to my very ears, ou finding so many in sympathy with Southern rebels. † More men of this class in the little State of Connecticut did I find, than in all Ohio, N. York, Vermont, Massaeliusetts, and Rhode Island, so far as I could learn, when travelling more or less through each of those triotism causes the little State to loom up to a mountain height. I expected to see Maine fully up to her New England sisters, in expressions of devotion to the Union. As a State, there is no doubt of her patriotism, nor can there be of Connecticut, but I'm sorry to say, that, judging from the slaved-and all Europe will be with you :- and when the speeches on Saturday evening, there is less true, genuine love of the right in this city, than there is in Providence country, no want of disposition to sustain our government in its present struggle with traitors, but not a word did I hear in favor of liberty as such, not a syllable on the imas this, of destroying the accursed system of slavery, and When will men learn to do justly, work righteousness, and

ike circumstances, do to them? Come the blessed time In haste, but with much esteem and affection, I remain yours, for the enslaved,

COLORPHOBIA RUN MAD.

The N.Y. World and the Albany Evening Journal are venting their displeasure upon Gen. Butler, Secretary lowing :-

"REACH Spies -- Unsupe CONTRABANDS -- There is out doubt, are in the rebel service, and act as spies. can come and go at pleusure; and some undountedly

Which the World copies and subjoins:-

"The Big Bethel and Bull Run defeats ought to con-"The Big Bethel and Bull Kun defeats ought to con-vince our army officers how little they can rely upon the tories told by the negro fugitives, of the condition and number of the rebel forces. Whether because they were negroes, or heensee they were spies, about all their state-ments have turned out to he false. In many instances, ments have turned out to he false. In many instances, to challed the conveyed to our officers presidely the reports which it was for the interest of the rebels to reports which it was for the interest of the rebels to report to the rebels to report to the rebels to report to

loose statements and exaggerated harrangues of the abolitionists that every negro in slavery at the South is pining for his freedom and eager to take the first means build be seen it, and that he locks upon his master and the white men of his region with harred and as natural promies. It may he doubted, all the circumstances con-

masters as to fly from them.
"If Secretary Cameron, or General Scott, or General Me
Dowell could have saved us from the deplorable repulse Dowell could have saved us from the deporable repulse st Ball Run, they would thereby have done a hetter service even to loyal Virginia slaveholders, than they can possibly conder by interfering in a matter which the Constitution has not intrusted to any department of the national gov-

What authority bas the E . . g Jo vine or The World for these aspersions of the "contrabands?" (en. Butler and other officers and soldiers testify the contrary. The Which ki w est-1 . W and Journal Or the offi-

The spirit and term the all gatine may be esti-

tan , at Bangon, see . . . r sistance though h. will be to semi-mont by the transfer of definition as see a did tain at Banger, we're reistance thought with the second received received the second received received the second received the encomposes win a black reason paging about their beds, ob-structing their movements and diverting the attention of their officers from their appropriate duties. If silves take at-vantage of the prevailing disorder and run away, why should they run to our camps? What are they to us or we to them, that we should be bound to provide them with shelter today, and we common overcome to provide when the and farithst them with occupation, which we should refase to the same number of white stragglers? Let the army mind its own husiness, which, we take it is discipline, and when the proper time comes, successful fighting, let the fugitives attend to their, which is to get as far ont of the reach of their masters as possible while opportunity favors : and let the government mind 1/15 business, which is to crush the rebel-lion, without allowing a single thought or a "single effort to

It is easier for the World to affirm than to prove that the government has "no constitutional jurisdiction over the subicet." We ask radical abolitionists to notice how, here, as everywhere, continually, the pro-slavery character of the Constitution is gratuitously assumed, to make out the argument or underlie the rhetorie. To readers of news-papers who have read " Our National Charters" the logic is lame, the rhetoric ridiculous.

Our readers should be apprized that both the Albany Eveging Journal and the N. Y World are assailing the admuistration for its want of efficiency in carrying on the war -while, at the same time they protest against its availing itself of the help of the slaves, which, the public knows, is the main supports of the rebels, without which their entrenchments and masked batteries could not have been builded, without a much larger army, if at all. To talk of them as an "encumberance" after the official testimony to their invaluable labors-to speak of them as spies, and deecivers, without and against evidence, argues a depravity and rocklessness which needs only to he noticed to be ab horred and despised.

that put shame to the mendacions libels of the Albany Evening Journal and the N. Y. World.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican writes from Washington :

"Finally, our informant reports the conduct of the slaves brought into communication with our army as excellent Wherever opportunity has offered they have deserted en-masse, and have rendered valuable service as spies, and no oue instance is known of their having proved faithless to their trusts; it mattered little whether their owners were Uniou men or secessionists; they all quit service as soon as opportunity offered. A Union man in the vicinity of Alexopportunity orered. A Union man is the victuary of A sex-andria, whose property had been protected by the army, came into camp one day with a statement that it was of so use to try to keep any "siggers" in the vicinity of the army. "Even old aunt Elsie, said he, "who is over seventy years old, who has nursed me and my children, and who peither does nor can work longer—even she left me this morning."

> FROM REV. J. R. JOHNSON. ORISKANY FALLS, Aug. 19, 1861.

Rev. WM GOODELL

Westfield Parish, Windham Co. Ct., and I am now cel ra

My sou. Joseph Rawson Johnson. (age 20) is a prisoner at Richmond, Va. In the battle of the 21st of July, he was

While was preaching on Isaiah 2, 1, 1, "Enter into the rock" & Joseph was in the hattle-field. He was in the 27th R gt N. Y V. Dal. S occur, (o. H. Capt. C E.

oft our quiet home in Syracuse. Greatmill St. No. 23, Monday p. m., July 8 h. ... d was a wounded prisoner in the hands of the enemy u the 21st ab. I should not have con-

goal the total bring kith and to the little and ast wells, But the dies wiks ahr . d ug ug

to save the Un on by saving decrease, is a research

The Critten's Resol for The now famous resolution, introduced into the H use and passed by that hody at the late Extra Section of Congress is as follows.

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present depl value

That in this national emergency, (ongress, banishing all structions of the States, but so desend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the soveral States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to case.

This-it will be perceived, is fully a pledge to let slavery alone, in the States-equivalent, in effect, to a pledge of slaveholding supremacy in North-America 1

For what then is the war?

WHAT THE WAR IS FOR As an ovidence of the truth of The following is but one of scores of similar testimonies, the "old saw" that "all the fools are not dead yes," men are occasionally found who, while they daro not openly and boldly avow their sympathies with the Secessionists, are ready on all occasions to excite prejudice against those who are struggling for the salvation of the Union, by turning up their noses, shaking their heads, and grouning over the awful revelatiou-vouchsafed only to themselves-that this an tal revelation—vonchasted only to themselves—that this an "Abolition war," a struggle for 'the emancipation of the negroes." They are like an insane man who seated upon the blaning rathers of a burning building, protesting against extinguishing the fire lest the rate escape, and awaring adult to time that this is the grand objects of the efforts. They see nobling of the beauty and grandeur of the edition, nothing of the courty furniture, nutling of the eventuences, the conforte and safety it affords, nothing that negres—The has never yet been able to understand that the country is m any danger,—that he government is going to pieces. They can see no danger to anything but m gross Poor souls the are utterly everpowered by the sheen of the

negro's sable side.

They will learn, o'and-y,that this war is for the preservation of the country—that this is the first and hast great uncessity, and that what ver may sand not have of that and will go down like the besselves the move a sythet. They may plead for the institution of share year plead. They may be a side of the country of the preserve that they are the preserve or measure that he goage. This war was not enumerous into his other preserves of the purpose alle sed, any use than for the destruction of the preserves of the stand in the way of side one, say will be less field by the craim of the country of the stand in the way of side one, say will be less field by the craim of the country of the stand in the way of side one, say will be less field by the craim of the country of the stand in the way of side one, say will be less field by the craim of the country of the stand in the way of side one, say will be less field by the country of the stand in the way of side of the side of terrible sarnestus se f et Ners with as lisse and a mountain as the study flurible risk offens and offensada cited is. It sulve in the Republic is a terrible necessity. It may be five an in, so dwhatever may be not up the a unjudy and the result, well be done. We do at a low that when the anomalies the study and be must be a low and with only a prediction, but we format the invals of sharey must go diverse the study of the study o

The Principia.

62 Letters on business for the Press qua should be address M. B. Williams, the Publisher.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be acciressed to eabove.

WOULD ENANCIPATION BE UNSAFE!

And Plaronh's servants said unto him, How long shall this man be a source to us? Let the men go that they may serve the Lord their God:—Knowest thou not yet that Egypt is destroyed?"— Fx. X. 7.

In our last, we narrated the confident predictions of masprevent the British act of emancipation in the West Indies, and also the signal falsification of those predictions a quarter of a century ago, together with the consequent silencing of all objections against the safety of immediate and nn-

conditional emancipation, from that date to the present. We have now to onote and to cousider the very remark able utterances in which that old and long exploded absurdity has recently been attempted to be revived, in exand government, in delaying to emancipate the slaves, at a time when the judgments of God, (as manifestly as in the day of the Egyptian Pharaoh) are being poured out upon us for refusing to let the people go, and when, even in the eye of worldly prudence and common sense, the military and political necessity of speedy emancipation, to the longto escape notice, too pressing not to excite anxious solici ude and conversation among the people in general.

"The Rev. Mr. Channing, at the meeting of the Divinity Sulcool at Harvard this week, and one of our foreign correspondents (who, we may say, is Dr. Cheever), in a letter in his sheet, assert that the reason why so many of the we have not made our war a war of conscipation. Both these gentlemen are men of intelligence, traitfulness and finite-tested purpose, and both, having lived for some time in Eugland, may be regarded as competent judges in a matter of fact, but, with all deference to their superioring purpose and both processes and the substantial substantialy

concerned to discuss,-that the backwardness of the Engthan our backwardness to emaucipate What we have to the Eve ing Post to emancipate, and its professed reason

time and criminals would be burnt slive. What has hop-pened on a wall scale before would happen on a greas-scale then. It would speedily become a war of externina-tion: and who can doubt which rase would succumb? But before this point was reached—at the first rumor of an in-tention on the part of the Northerners to emandiquate and raise the slaves, every fetter would be doubled, every stripe-would be multiplied by ton. Mistrant and terror would good the slavesowers and their overseers to the whilest ox-cesses of severity, and might thus even expeditude the me-canit the state of affairs that would prevail throughout the cating South, the moment slaves and slaveholders botame centire South, the moment slaves and slaveholders became aware that the negro population were to be summoned to the field as combatants and arbiters of the strife. We onthe netd as combatants and arbiters of the strin. We on-ly ask two questions to those who either suggest or contem-plate such a proceeding. Could any object, or any result, justify those who brought shout such a hideous Saurraalis of atrocity and crime! And could those whose friends and fellow citizens had sufford such outrages as we have hinted to wreak their vengeance on their former masters, and those who had undergone that vengeance, ever a seasy, and those who had undergone that vengeance, ever a seasy unite in one commonwealth, or become citizens even of one em-pire? There are injuries which nature cannot forgive; she would cease to bo Nature if she did?

The Post resumes :

"Well may this writer predict that "American madness will never reach a pitch like this;" nevertheless, we are told that unless we do go mad with the enormity of hallu-cination to which the fary of the French rovolution would ciention, to which the fary of the French rovolation would be a mere midsummer phremy, we cannot expect the full and covidal 'sympathy of Englishmen. Unless we bring and covidal 'sympathy of Englishmen. Unless we bring the threat of the control o

Here, theu, we have a reproduction, first in the London

States, as subjects and citizens, and an invitation to them

Yet the Fost proceeds to say.

Every fair-minded Kogithaman who contemplates this war in it causes, or its probable effects, will speedly arrive at two containents: the fair is that the emandpation of slaves is not a work for armies in time of war, but for statemen in time of peace. The advance of numerous troops into a slaveholding community will or itself set free many bondum; but the season for 6 e wise, safe and last disposal of a question of such magnitude will be when the whole course to be adjusted with the property of the safe of th

present exigencies, (even if it were not morally wrong to delay emancipation, we could afford to fight the rebelstatus of the loyal, to be settled by negotiation with th not, by its generals, sending back fugitives into slavery proclaiming its readiness to assist in putting down insur the masters will haul down the Confederate flag. Just a though it were honest, in the apologists of such a policy to pretend a design to effect emancipation, by a "future set tlement" with the rebels. Just as though there were o ted with each other in keeping the slaves in subjection churches, respect for law and human rights," could possi bly be carried an inch into Southern territory, without revious, or at least, a simultaneous abolition of slavery Up to the hour that the British Government decree

West India cmaucipation, the predictions, and even the threats of the planters, of a "war of extermination between the races," equalled anything now utitered by the Londo Economist, endorsed by the Post. But, even in the absenpeaceful effect. To say that, with our superior advantage and in time of war, emancipation could not be with safet

In time of peace, the theory of John Quincy Adams ha effected in time of war. And now, as the nation and th world are just beginning to look to the government for some realization of the promise of that theory, behold, th Evening Post discovers that it can be done with safety, or ly in time of peace, when, according to the theory of the Constitution, held by the Post, in common with politician in general, the National Government lacks the power. Ne ther in peace then, nor in war, is there to be any time fe liberating the slaves, because, for sooth, it cannot be don

Trnly, abolitionists are called upon to revive their obs lete literature, to reprint THOME and KIMBALL's collection of testimonies, and flood the country anew, with the fac and the arguments. Mrs. Child. and Mr. Lewis Tappa have each, quite opportunely, given to the world, bri statements of the facts; but the entire volume of the ev

The need of this will be the more apparent, when it nsidered that not only the N. Y. Evening Post, but after August first, (a remrakable coincidence, as being the anu

UNDER BONDS FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

on the war only one hundred and fifty days, which wi

By that time if not see, at the contract we king is rectly a davery in order to put 'w. . . . i ." n will serva ists of all our cities and the whole country will be

Institutions of the country, the two great contracting parties all unwittingly and unconsciously pledged themselves thor, and put themselves under bonds, in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty million of dollars for the abol tion of

POST OFFICE STAMPS.

ment has issued new descriptions of Post Office stamps, and the old the several post offices, or they will be refused, and become adead loss. Some of the Post Offices are already supplied with the new emission, and others are not. The citizens of Williamsburgh for citizens probably, will see the notice. We offered ours at the New Fork office, the next day, and were told that the new ones were stamps should use them, or enquire of his Post Master for the new ones, at least on a or twin a week, till he gets them; unless he instances that the stamps be pre-coted at the Post office in the change them before forfeited

News of the Dan.

SATURDAY, Aug 17.

The Paterson (N. J.) Guardian says that several presses in that State e in the pay of the Coafederates, and are ad True Amer un, and Newark Evening Journal.

Prisoner Ensavea. Star of the West. -It will be remembered that when the "Star o the W was captured theless turns out to have been true. One of the colored men, after having bee ensiaved, for d means to escape : has returned to Brooklyn, and relates the particulars of his enslave-

Presentment or Treason.-The Grand Jurors for the Southern District of New York, have presented to the U S. Circ : Court for that District, the fact , that

"There are certain newspapers with" this district which are in the fremen practice of encouraging robels now in arms, against the Federal Government by expressing sympathy and

These papers are:

"The Arm York Obligation of Weeker Jimesel of Consequence of the New York Obligation of The District and Weeker The District and Weeker That District and Weeker That Obligation of the Obligat

CHARLES Man

T. 12. New Orleans, wh

claring all the States controlled by the rebels in a state of in-States port. All marsiants, etc., ore enjoined to vigilance and severity in enforcing the prpelamation. The embargo is as stringent and comprehensive as anything can be, and is grounded on the indispratable jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States over its own ports and coasts. "Breaking the blockade" may therefore be considered as 'played out."

Gen. McClella 1 yesterday proclaimed the most rigorous

From Missouri we learn that Ben McCulloch is really dead. baving, as already reported, been killed in the recent battle The total loss on our side in that fight is ascertained to be not more than 400 in killed and wounded. Gen. Sigel expected to reach Rolla on Friday. He had not been molested on the

The Fortress Monroe Telegraph Mustery.—The telegraph wire supposed to be a part of a line of Rebel communication from Fortress Monroe to Fox Hill, was a portion of our submarine wire across Mill Creek, broken by fishermen in weight

Fiendish Acts of the Enemy .- We find this statement in the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat

We learn that some time last week two men from the First District went over to Camp Bone to look around, and, perhaps, with the intention of joining the Confederate army. Not liking the appearance of things there they were about to leave, but were informed they could not return. They were blindfolded, and would have been shot, but for the interference of the colon I in command. These men, one of them named Jones, a man of family, were then taken over into Graves county, and blindfolded and shot. One died immediately, and the other lingered thirty-six hours, and although bis wife near him, she was not permitted to administer to his suffering. Can any Sepoy surpass in cruelty and inhumanity such con-duct as this? There is the most trustworthy authority for this statement.

MONDAY, Aug. 19

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 1s.—The statement in this correspondence, several days ago, that the Coafederates were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, with a view of entering Maryland, and encouraging and supporting the revolutionary spirit in that State, with ultimate designs on Washington, is now repeated with increased assurances of its truth, and with such evidences as cannot be disregarded.

With a view of meeting all possible contingences which may arise in connection with this subject, the Administration may arise in connection with time subject, the Administration has just issued the following important order: a prompt response to which, it is not doubted, will be given; thus at once securing the Capital against invasion, and at the same time affording additional confidence to the country of the

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861. }
All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this

Department in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey. the Governors of the States above named, which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of — :

By direction of the President of the United States, you are meanagy, of the Coy of wasoning cos, all volunteer regiments, or parts of regiments at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now earol of within your State, whether under immediate control or by acceptances, issued direct from the War Department whether so to uniteers are

All officers fv ex regiments on arriving wir report to the Commanding General who will provid a pmeata and

To use the mo ts of troops more rapidly an might otherwise be done, y will ease to knith daid all officers find pea regularly size as may be officers find pear regularies at may be moved as the mixed Ale hing or supplies belong to or racel to very regularies of the commanding General with shading in the commanding General

been all ia good seasou.

Gov. Picker of South Carolina, is inflaming the Southern public with a rumor that President Lincoln, before the fall of Fort Sumter, was almost or quite, "resolved that war of extermination against slavery." This shows that Gov. Pickens well understands the advantage that a "war and that he fears nothing so much as such a war

The Capitalists and the President.—At the close of the late session, in this city, of the Bank officers of the cities of

New York Boston and Philadelphia, and after they had effected the engorisation whereby they placed \$70,000,000 in the bands of the government for the proceeding of the war, the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved," That this meeting, in assuming the grave responsibility of treabling means to sustain the Government in this important crists, beg leave respectfully to express to the President of the United States, its confident expectation and the President of the United States, its confident expectation the President of the United States, its confident expectation that the Government will, without respect to party or per-sonal considerations, so conduct its affairs in every depart-ment of the administration, as to insure vigor, integrity, economy and efficiency to the triumphant termination of

A copy of this resolution, signed by the President and

The above recited action of the Capitalists of the country is remarkable, not only for its delicacy but for its significance.—N. Y. Times.

If the President should issue a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, inviting them to volunteer against the rebels, might be not truthfully say that he was but acting in the wisest manuer, to comply with the wishos of the Unpital-

An important seizure has already been made under the \$5,000, purchased by parties in Baltimore for Richmoud dealers, were yesterday latercepted at Annupolis Junction, and taken possession of, together with the teams and wag-ons by which they were being convoyed, and a aaraber of letters to officers in the rebel army. It is also stated that teners to ducers in the robel army. It is also stated that the man baying charge of the goods, has also farmished nuch valuable information in reference to the manner in which communication has been kept up between Ballimore and the robel States. Thus one prolific source of supply the robels is undoubtedly in last cut off.

Gen. Scott pasterday issued a general order mitting the Military Departments of Washington and Northeusters Virginia, including Maryland on far as Bidnenburgh, into one Department, to be called the Department of the Potomas, and to be under the countrol of Gen. McClellas, who is ordered to proceed to organize the troops in the Department in clivitions and independent brigades. This order will include the control of Gen. McClellas, who is ordered the control of Gen. McClellas, who is ordered to proceed to organize the troops in the Department in clivitions and independent brigades. This order will be described to the control of t

Mr Jeffe ion Da_N under the authority of Coafederate legislation of course, has issued a proclamation ordering all residuate in the second States, who do not recognize the Confederacy, to depart within farry days, under pain of being condemned as allows and occurse. The purpose of

Tae Se elary State has 't we an refer directing that n'p on shall leave the country for any foreign port

January Washington Timer this bead. In W ... allies spe b 11 - fer b. Soith, Secretary that I are a second eral thousands of

be the man of their choice. "My friends, I have known the President long and well. "My friends, I have known the President long and well. It has been my fortune to be selected as one of his constitutional advisers. I have had the hone of boing connected with this administration since its commencement, and I tell you to-night that you quan of his in South Carolina a man more anxious religionally and scrappingly to observe all the features of the Constitution relating to alwayry, than

"My friends, see make no nor upon Southern institutions. We recognize the right of South Carolina and Georgen to Mod distore of Help deser them. But, my friends, we appeal to you to uphold the great banner of our glorious country, and to leave the people of that country to estile these domestic matters according to their own choice and the exigencies which the times may present.

"But, my, friends with all these sacrifices you have not yet done enaugh. Your country demands from you more searchies. With overwhelming force the enemy is upon us. searchies. With overwhelming force the enemy is upon us. of your capital. If they gais possession of that, they limb they will destroy your automatily. I trust the patriotic men of Rhode Island are not satisfied with the efforts they have made. Requisitions have been roceived from the War Department for more troops. Let them he roady. If they could can't this very hour they would not be use hour to be could can't this very hour they would not be use hour to be

very moment.

"Man of Rhode Island put ou your armor, and rush to the capital to defend it. In it shis hour in danger, menaced by an oseepous-ring force. Prompt say out may be you may be too late; you have not a moment to lose. If you love your country and the institution under which you have propered and the liberty which has made you the admires the propered and the liberty which has made you the admires the propered and the liberty which has made you the admires the propered and the liberty which has a mine you the propered and the liberty which has a mine are not to make the propered and the liberty which has a mine according a mognetive to make a specific such as an along monoring mognetic to make a specific such as a facility of the second such as a secon

test ?::

diate help, was made to the citizens of Rhode Island, by

Northern Americans were much depressed, and the South-erners correspondingly elacted. There was almost a colli-sion in the Liverpool News-Room.

Mr. Rusself's letter to The Times was confined to graphic details of the rout of the Northern army. He calls k a cowardly rout, a miscrable, causeless panie, and disgrace-cowardly rout, a miscrable, causeless panie, and disgrace-

TUESDAY, 20th

A rumor from Guadaloupe, of the capture of the Privatecr

Department.

Fortress Monroc, Sunday, Aug. 18.—Gen. Wool assumed command at Old Point, this morning. Lieut. C. C. Church is acting as Adjutant-General. The presence of Gen. Wool is already having a good effect upon the troops.

The destination of Gen. Butler, who gives up the charge of Fortress Monroe to Gen. Wool, is not yet known.

From Gen. Banks' Command. Sandy Hook, Monday, Aug. 19.—Between 3 and 4 o'elock to-day, 300 rebel cavalry came down to the landing at the ferry. Two companies of Gordon's Second Massachusetts Regiment fired and the rebels retreated. It is known that two were killed and five wound-Our troops were unhurt.

The rehels are still on the outskirts at Harper's Ferry,

watching the movements of our troops.

Col. Gordon's regiment is on guard at Harper's Ferry.

Philadelphia, Monday Aug. 19.—Pierce Butler was arrested this afternoon by the United States Marshal, hy order of Secretary Cameron. He was taken to New-York this evening, en route for Fort Hamilton

evening, en Youte for Fort Hamilton.
The arrest of Pierce Butler was followed by the arrests of
Wm. B. Reed, late Minister to China; George M. Wharton,
late United States District Attorney; Charles Brown, ExCollector of the Port, and David Solomon. It is stated that
Butler's arrest was caused by intercepted letters giving information to the enemy.

Jefferson City, Sunday, Aug. 18.—While Col. Segel's Fifth Missouri Reserve Corps, and Col. Worthington's Fifth Iowa, were coming down the river on the Government steamer, they were frequently fired upon with cannon and small arms, by Secessionists from the banks, killing one, and wound-

Trenton, Mo, Saturday, Aug. 17.—Messengers hring information that Col. Hecker, wholleth here Thursday evening with his regiment, surprised a holy of some 400 rehels, near Frederickshurgh, early yesterday morning, and captured all their camp equipage, and at the breakfast which they had just prepared. Twelve prisoners were also taken. just prepared. Twelve prisoners were also taken. Gen. Prentis has arrived and taken command of all the

"Gerrit Smith on the War. - In addition to his article in the Tribune and his Letter to Owen Lovejoy, Mr. Smith has written a sharp and able reproof to the New York State Demoeratic Committee, for their having declined the overtures for unity made to them by the New York State Republican

"George Wilkes" writes from Washington to the N. Y. Times, complaining of the inefficiency of the Government; and demanding a new Cahinet, intimating that the present Cahinet is already suspected of treason; adding that "the Democracy who have given up their all to save their country, will not be led into defeat by Lincoln," and complaining that they have not their " share of representation in the Cahinet." This smacks quite as much of partizanship as of patriotism.

Fugitive S ves .- A letter from St. Mary's county, Mary-

To Saya., T. Gossen, esp. Ser. I am interruse a Major-General Fremond to say to you be inference on the capable absent that were taken from certain. "Union men it the nonthwestern portion of the State by Col. Turchin of the 13st now in a state of interrection, the slaves having then also now in a state of interrection, the slaves having here been only in a state of interrection, the slaves having here been only in the state of the state of the state of the slaves having here been considered in the state of he will forward them to the Government at Washington, wu-his recommendation that the claim be paid. "And he further closities me to say that he cannot consect that this should be considered as a precedent for the settlement of similar cases where the circumstances may materially differ."

Very respectfully, E. W. Davis, 'haptain and Secretary.

ral, Mr. Edward Bates, has given a written opinion against the Constitutionality of the proposed division, and approving the organization at Wheeling, of a new government for the whole State, in place of the traitor government,

In a State Convention, in session at Wheeling, Mr. Ritchie took the same ground, and said-

"That the slavery question must come up in the formation or adoption of a Constitution, and this would not only create controversy in Congress, but hring ahont a divided sentiment abrogated, and the people of a portion of the State left with-out any government whatever. Such a movement must at this time tend to weaken the strongth of the General Govern-

From this, it would seem that the proposed division is opposed, lest a new Constitution should have to be formed, and

WEDNESDAY, 21st.

From Washington there is little additional news this morning, in respect to the apprehended attack of the rebels. The

N. Y. Times says: The Baltimore Exchange, the leading secession organ of that city, publishes a letter from Washington, of which this is the concluding paragraph:

"No one here believes for a moment that it is any part of the Confederate plan to attack the intrenchments and defences

The N. Y. Times "agrees with the Baltimore Echange that the attack will not be made." Perhaps it will not but we cannot think the Baltimore Exchange very reliable authority on that point. It is just such a statement as that ahout to be made.

about to be made.

The regions of the people to the recent call of the War Department for Volunteers to proceed to Washington is most cheering. From this city it is probable that eight segments will move during the week, including the Anderson Zonawa. He Long Island Volunteers, N. V. Chaesens, Cauron Rilles, Ira Harrii Guard, Liucobi Cavairy, Washington Grays, and the 35th Beginnent—Garde Languett. From Massenbastts, five regiments are to go this week. Ten companies went from Trenton, N. J., valenting, A battery of artillery-consisting of ets. pieces and 160 mm, from Hudson County, N. J. also and all the soldiers are impattent for the threatened approach of the enemy. Ample pressuitous are takin to guard against argring, and to first rather than 180 mm, and that Volunton and Beaurogard have been referred since the hatte of Bell Rau by from 15,000 to 248881 mm, and that Vortown, Norfolk, and Richmond have been men agripped of trope to uncase the Capital and Maryland-surjept of the capital

stripped of troops to menace the Capital and Maryland.-

From Missouri, the accounts, since the death of Gen. Lyoindicate great energy activity, and hopefulness on the part

mustering for the capture of s h sma, game as Washn and Bal imore. They are to seize upon the larger and to doubt that the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, and the New York Custom House and Banks, have been, for long time, hopefully coveted by the Rebels, and that they are counting upon their Northern Confederates, eager to share with them the plander. The Knights of the Golden Circle, a secret mi tary order, numbering, according to some acsounts, hundreds of thousands of members, is doubtless relied apon for this servive, whenever the mystic signal shall be

Western Verginia.—The Wheeling, Va., Convention resrectary adjusted the ordinance creating a new State. This includes 35 counties, and provides that certain adjoining counties may join it in case a majority of the people agree. The ordinance also provides for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and for submitting the question to

This is, apparently, a movement toward organizing a new State without slavery. How the Federal Administration will treat the movement, now that it is inaugurated, remains to be determined. We have seen that Mr. Attorney-General Bates discountenanced it before hand, whether in concert with the Cabinet is not known.

The Committee appointed to examine into the matter of disloyal employees of the Government at Washington, will to-day report the names of more than 100 untrue Department

From the Cincinnati papers we learn that a man was re-couly arrested in that city on a charge of treason, and that, among other papers, was a letter from Hon. Jesse D. Bright, introducing the bearer to Jeff. Davin, and stating that he waited Richmond for the purpose of exhibiting an improved

THURSDAY, 22d.

It is believed that the new legislature of Kentucky will de-pose Governor Magoffin, and request Senators Breckinridge and Powell to resign.

WASHINGTON, August 21 .- The continued alarms about

designs of the insurgents against the Capital are now declared by gentlemen in quarters, to be fabrications of secession emissaries. Opinions, however, are divided on this subject. It is said that the rains have so swollen the Potomac that

the Rebel troops cannot, at present, cross over into Maryland as they had intended.

There are rumors of a "negro insurrection in Orange

FRIDAY, 30d

Harper's Francy & C.—There is a runor, not generally rectiled, that Gon. Banks had withdrawn his army from its position coviligous to Harper's Ferry, and that this with drawn had been immediately followed by the recoupation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels under Gen. Johnston, and the crossing "file Potomas by a portion of his command. A further runor is that Gen. Banks, with his command has actually crossed the Potomas by a portion of his man actually crossed the Potomas and advanced to. Win-

These reports are from Ph' adelphia, but are not accred-

WHERE WILL THEY STRIKE !- While the rooms in WHERE WILL THEY STRIKE — While the n — s in Washington—created and i reulated by the disloyal portion of the population, and resting upon the private information they are supposed to possess—point to an ptack by the insurgents upon the capital, either dire if, or indirect ly by a sudden movement into Maryland, it is not unlikely that these romore are intended to cover a real movement.

Secession is still rampast . Baltimore even in face of

The Rebels, it is bell ved, are getting supplies from the

Ben McCull ch is nor do d after all-at l as so we infor from the fact that a presumation has been issued to the people of Missouri over his signature. The document is dated Springfield, and assures the inhabitants of the State,

tof the recent rattle as a girmas viring to the Rebell that his sole motion in usuing a dischead on arms

Washington, August 22. - A fugitive slave was arrest-ed yesterday, near Reckville, Maryland, by order of Secre-

The TIMES discredits the above statement on the ground eron to Gen. Butler. We hope the Times is incorrect, but cy" as conclusive. By this logic we should have to doubt

Washington, August 22.—The National Intelligeneer has advices, recircle by way of Kentucky, to the effect that the rebels are preparing to attempt the invasion of Maryland, and that the commanders of the enemy's forces also intend to make an offensive movement in the Chest Moun-

SECESSION NEWSPAPERS .- The circulation of the New York Daily News, has been suppressed by the United States authorities in Philadelphia.

The last issue of the Christian Observer, of Philadelphia. -

Family Miscellang.

For the Principia OUR BARY

For bubies have no sorr

But" skie " can heal.

THE USE OF TEARS.

PEARLS.

Many be siful things lie out of sight Nature is very dew-drops, not diamonds glisten in the flowers. Delicious forest, moonbeams kiss lovingly the brows of the lonesome mountains. And Grace learns the lesson from Nature She hides her humble hearts in quiet places, and looks not in palaces for the purest lives. Her pearls are in the shell, and there, for wise purposes, she lets them rest, knowing, all the while, that her inventory of treasures is greater than the world is apt to think. The corner-stones and bould mistakable proportions, but the gems are laid away in easkets till the time shall come to set them one by one, for the adorning of the eternal temples. All honor to patriarchs, propliets, apostles, and martyrs,-to the long line of "living epistles, known and read of all men,"-to those who have wept between the porch and the altar but just now, a message to the little ones, the hidden ones, the patient ones

When a Jericho is to bo laid in the dust, give us the trumpets of rams' horns; but when babes are taught to lisp their prayers, we hark for the coming of the eadences which dwell on the lips of mothers. All heroes are not in mail. but brave hearts look out, sometimes, from putient eyes; and now and then we oress the even path of some lowly and saintly life, wrought out amid such adverse circumstances, we and know we have carelessly stumbled upon a precious stone the Master himself is polishing.

Groat deeds and little, as we rank them in our shortsighted calculations, may stand in inverse relations when man action. The less may be the greater, and the greater may be the less. Heaven's scale of measurement may be ours turned upside down; for there are lives of which no think worth the telling, into whose details angels delight to enter-hearts so sanetified by suffering and pain that they have grown pure as the sea shells, and the fore-casting of the "new song" is continually murmuring in them

Then dispise not the day nor the life of little things. Aro you weary, my sister, that a week's duties are such trivial nothings, at least in your own eyes I that the six sunsets drop one after another, and you can point to nothing greatonly stitches, perhaps? You have rocked the crudle, dressed for the Sabbath-school and here it is Saturday night ' The babes are in bed at last, and you sit wearily down and think, as you plunge in that pile of mending, What is my life nothing? But wait All moon lonsly to y urself perhaps, you have made them as sacred . the last devotions of a martyr at the stake.

Jesus knows he has been glorified in the bits of labor. that they are clippings of a jewel to be worn whis own crown, that you have faithfully finished all you were called upon to do, and that the life y u are living can never be worth-

Then cease t mourn that y u are a pe instead of a pillar. Reme ber h the dones rook of ointment might have been s d f r three hundred pen e and given to the p r, and th, w rl w hav beg we of it but Ma-

you, per ps savalles ary v ... Pr exy u are

The world did not know that it hold such a miracle of

lies for the heavenly building. He will need it all. Eve--tho gold and silver, the brass and iron and precious a perfect beauty, he collects and sets the jewels, he will -

SHAKING OUT THE REEF.

On the wide ocean, hetween us and India, the winds blow for weeks in one direction. Then the ship moves on day and night, safely, rapidly, and pleasantly. A sea cantain has been heard to say that he has sailed his ship six weeks. without altering a sail. These are called the "Trade Winds.

"I will tell you a fact about drinking," said a noble old it don't hurt anybody to drink if they don't drink too much, they don't know what they are talking about. There is no such thing as drinking spirits, without drinking too much. When I used to sail to India, and got into the trade winds, I used to put all the sails on my ship which she could possibly bear. But I noticed a curious fact .-Every morning about eleven o'clock, I used to go down into my cabin and take a horn of brandy. Before going down, I would cast my eye over the ship to see that every sail was full, and every rope taut. She was under all the sail she could safely carry. On coming up out of the cabin, having taken my brandy, it always seemed as if the ship was sailing too slow, and the winds had fallen. Then I would cry, 'up there, lads, and shake out that reef.'-For about thirty minutes, my poor ship would stagger under the winds seemed to blow harder, and again I would shout 'up there, lads, aud clew up that reef.' So I found it day the wind just about that hour. But one day, I was unwell Capar, say, 'Captain drink no brandy to-day-guess no I dropt my brandy, and there was no change in the sails of my ship. I drank moderately, and yet it was too much

Many a physician has been worn down by laws and anxieties, his nerves weak, and his mild vovering, and has gone to the bottle a d thus he "shakes out the reef -is patients, loses self-reliance, and the confidence of the comnakes largains when this stimulated shakes out his

QUARTER PER CENT V DAY.

a committee of his creditors, by whom his books had been examined for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of his failure. They discovered that in seven months he had said but his business had been disproportionately large, in fact bought on a short credit. He took the promissory notes of such customers had the proper idea of what nunctuality means. But too many of them have very crude notions of that important word. His own notes coming due, he obtained discounts by using the country obligations as collsteral-but everybody knows the end of such financiering. The latter being unpaid at maturity, he was shut out of bank, and turned over to the mercy of those who "Where have you usually obtained your discounts?"

" On the street principally," was the reply.

" Principally? Has the bank discounted anything for Nothing.

"From one to two per cent a month." · Can you remember having ever paid more ?"

Did it ever occur to you that you were thus spending

money that belonged to your creditors? You began two years ago with \$20,000 capital, and for seven months you without appearing to have had the least idea of the fact.

KEEP YOUR TEMPER,

"I ucver can keep anything!" cried Emma, almost stamping with vexation. "Somebody always takes my things and loses them." She bad mislaid some of her "There is one thing," remarked her mother. "that you

might keep if you would try,"

"I should like to keep even or thing," enswered

a ship-master has felt cold or hot, tired or sleepy, vexed or roubled, and has goue to the bottle, gained courage to be temper; if you will only so that, perhaps you will find it

I'm y Carle - W'll You He had

where children are fidge 'v, restless as the cean way tion, every one should be in time in his place, quiet proper early steps are taken. But let di order, uce

truth is like writing fair, and comes only by practiis less a matter of will than of habit; and I if any occasion can be trivial which permits the p and formation of such a habit. To speak truth with stanty and precision, is nearly as difficult and perh meritorious, as to speak it under intimidation or pens

A rich man told a poor man that he worked to stomach for his meat. 'And I,' said the poor ma work to get meat for my stomach.

berrower who always forgot to pay, called him one Fame is like an cel-rather hard to catch, and a

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